A TYPICAL AMERICAN.

INCIDENTS IN WM. B. OGDEN'S LIFE. Stories Teld by the Hon. Isnae N. Arnold to the Chicago Blistorical Society.

Wm. B. Ogden, like Jay Gould, was born in Delaware County, New York. He was a skill ful shot with a rifls. Some of his feats would rival those of Cooper's Leatherstocking. A necro put up his live turkeys as a mark, at one hundred yards, at a quarter of a dollar a shot. If the turkey was hit in the head, it belonged to the person shooting, but if hit anywhere else, it was stillathe negro's property. So certain was Ogden's aim that the negro insisted on his paying double price for his shot. It was amount office. He would dance up in dangerous proximity to the turkey, shouting. "Gib a nigger fair play!" "Dodge, dodge, ole gobbler, Ogden is going to shoot." Shake ye head, darn ye: don't ye see dat rifle pointing at ye?"

But it was rare that the oid negro saved his turkey when Ogden'held the rifle.

I recall an incident which illustrates Ogdene's energy, and is characteristic. On one occasion, in conversation with a lady, who, born to affluence, was reduced to poverty, and who was naking his advice how her inexperienced sons and daughters could earn a livelihood, to the question, "Wat can they do?" he replied: "If was in the position of your sons, if I could do nothing better, I would hire myself out to dig potatoes with my fingers, and when I had for nothing better, I would hire myself out to dig potatoes with my fingers, and when I had for nothing better, I would hire myself out to dig with it, and so I would elimb up. If your sons are healthy and willing to work they will find enough to bo my a hoe I would adig with it, and so I would elimb up. If your sons are healthy and willing to work they will find enough to be und if they cannot they don't had been harnessed in health when he found man from the history and the him to the stable and necessary and an all the blacker's property. All it is was thus I won the race and some him the sum of the pay in T.

earned enough to buy a hoe I would lig with it, and so I would elimb up.
If your sons are healthy and willing to work they will find enough to do, and if they cannot begin at the top let them begin at the bottom. begin at the top let them begin at the bottom, and very likely they will be all the botter for it. I was born close by a sawnill, was early left an ornhan, christened in a mill pend, graduated at a log school house, and, at fourteen, fancied I could do anything I turned my hand to, and that nothing was impossible, and ever since, madam, I have been trying to prove it, and with some success."

In 1804 Mr. Ogden was selected to represent Delaware in the New York Legislature. Here, as a member of the Assembly, he became intimately acquainted with the able and distinguished men who, under the name of the "Albany Regency." so long controlled the pol-ities of New York. He was then less than 30

champion of the New York and Eric Railroad, then lately projected, and on the 20th, 21st, and 22d days of March, 1835, be made a very re-markable speech in favor of the road. It was reported in full in the Albany Argus of those dates.

It was a bold, sagazious, prophetic speech. He made a most earnest appeal to the State-pride of the Empire State to said in the construction of the Eris road. "Otherwise," said he, "the sceptre will depart from Judah. The Empire State will no longer be New York. Philadelphia," continued he, "is your great rival, and, if New York is idle, will gather in the trade of the great West." He alleded to Maryland's effects in behalf of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and then, looking to the future, he said, "Continuous railways from New York to Lake Erie, and south of Lake Erie, through Ohio, Judiana, and Hilmols to the waters of the Mississippi, and connecting with railroads running to Cincinnati and Louisville, in Kentucky, and Nashville, in Tennessee, and to New Orleans, will present the most splendid system of internal communication everyet devised by man." He continued. "To look forward to the completion of such a system in my day may be considered visionary," but he extendiged." It was a bold, sagacious, prophetic speech.

He did live to see all, and more than all, this splendid system" realized—not only reads from New York to the Mississippi, but continuing north to St. Paul and Lake Superior, and crossing the continent itself, to the shores of the Pacific. And I add, in language carefully considered, that he himself contributed to that consummation more than any other man, and it is not extragant to say that Wm. B. Ogden did for the Northwest what DeWitt Clinton did for New York.

The first time I ever saw Mr. Ogden was in the sarly spring of 1837 at St. James's Church. This was the pioneer Episcopai parish in Chicago, and for it was built the first brick church erected in this city. It stood on the south west corner of Case and Illinois atreets. The Rev. Isaac W. Hallam was the rector. John H. Kinzie and J. W. C. College ware the wardens. After church I. The first time I ever saw Mr. Ogden was in the early spring of 1837 at St. James's Church. This W. C. Coffin were the wardens. After church I was presented by Mahlon D. Ogden to his ther. He was evidently a great favorite. He had lately arrived from the East, and everbody | tenderness and affection almost too sacred for stopped to shake hands with and welcome him | public disclosure. But there is one incident l home. He was at this time about 31 years of will venture to mention. His intimate friends age. His forehead was broad and square; his mouth firm and determined; his eyes large dark gray; his nose large; hair brown; his complexion ruddy; his voice clear, musical, and | riage, cast a shadow upon and tinged with a sympathetic; his figure a little above the medium height, and he united great muscular

dium height, and he united great muscular power with almost perfect symmetry of form. He was a natural leader, and if he had been one of a thousand picked men cast upon a desolate island, he would, by common, universal, and instinctive selection, have been made their leader.

The church was built on lots donated for that purpose by John H. Kinzie. Indeed, St. James's in those early days was so associated with the Kinzie family that it was sometimes called the Kinzie Church. Above the very high and conspicuous mahogany pulpit, in the dim and religious light, were painted on the wall the letters I. H. S., not very unlike J. H. K. Scon after the church was finished, Mrs. Kinzie invited the witty and not overreverent Dr. William B. Egan to attend church. He accepted, and after service accompanied Mrs. Kinzie home to dinner. On the way she said, "Well, Doctor, how do you like our church?"

"Very much, indsed," he replied; "but is it not a little egotistical, and won't the people think it a little vain in John to sut his initials so conspicuously over the pulpit?"

In May, 1837, Mr. Ogden sent for me one day, saying he had a claim of \$10,000 against a resident of Danville, in this State, who had just failed. He wished me to go to Danville as soon as possible and try to secure it. He also advised me that Henry G. Hubbard, as one of the firm of Hubbard & Co., was also a large creditor, and that it was important that Hubbard should not know of my departure, for if Hubbard reached Danville first, the debter would probably turn over all his property to secure the Hubbards. but if I could get to Danville first, and attach the property of the debtor, the claim, very large in those days, might be secured. I was instructed to get my attachment writ, go to Nickols, who kept the best livery in Chicago, and get a famous gray saddle herse Nickols then had, of great speed and endurance, and beat Hubpard to Danville. There was not then any road to Danville, except a path called. The Hubbard Trace," which Gurdon S. and Henry G. Hubbard had made in taking gools from Chicago to that place, where for several years they had kept a trading post. When the sun was an hour high I had obtained my legal process, and hour high I had obtained my legal process, and the gray stood impatiently passing before my office door, on Dearborn street, between Lake and South Water streets. As I threw myself into the saddle I said. "My gallant gray, you will be quiet enough before you get hack."

I hoped to reach Revicat's tavern, at the Callamet, that night, and if I could get away and cross the Calumet and Kankaise swamps before Hubbard overtook me, I sell profty surely and cross the Calumet and Kankaise swamps before hubbard overtook me, I sell profty surely and cross the Calumet and Kankaise swamps before Hubbard was taken of my horse and to mount, Henry Hubbard's aulks, with his fast trotter, stood at the door. We created each other, but not as cordially as usual.

"Go ahead Henry," said I; you know these swamps and sloughs, and you must be my guide and pilot. I'll follow you.

And so, each knowing the business of the other, but neither speaking of it, we started. Nothing of special interest occurred, except. I fancied, from the piaces through which he ich me, he was quite will be stalled, swamped, or thrown into the mud. But my horse had long lega, and was assustaned to these praries and sloughs, and would often after the swall doubt the suffice. The form the piaces through which he ich made and the took me safe sarross. On the way we had to erosa the "Grand Prairie," thirty miles without house cabin, tree, or bush, as as ras the ere could reach. Nothing but leads to safe a surely and will fine the swall and sease he wail the safe and safe a to Danville, except a path called, "The Hubbard Trace," which Gurdon S. and Henry G.

and fragrant violets, and I think never before or since have I had such a sense of solitude and lonesomeness. I was miles away from a human being, and I realized that such a prafrie is more solitary than the scean or the forest.

Hubbard generally took the load, and I got sight of him only two or three times a day. It was obvious both were saving the strength of our horses for the last fifteen or twenty miles. The last right we stopped about filteen raties from Danville, and sleet in the same log cabin. The morning sun any us both ready for the

store and property of the defendant and when an hour later. Hubbard came in, you may judge of his curprise and vexation when he found me, whom he had supposed far behind, with the Sheriff, in possession of all the delator's property. And it it was thus I wen the race and secured Ogden's debt. The gallant gray did not long survive, and I missed lim saily, for I had often rividen him; but Ogden did not object to pay Nickois liberally for the gray horse with which I beat Hubbard.

VI.

Gen, Worthwas a warm, personal friend of Mr. Ogden. He visited him in Chicago. I remember that, in those days, when a steamer signaled its approach, and when distinguished strangers were coming, we used to go down to the wharf, sonie to welcome and others to see those who came. I witnessed on the landing of Gen. Worthone of the saldest spectacles I ever saw. Among the crowd of citizens who mot him was a retired army officer, his old classmate, as I was told, at West Point. He had been intrusted by the Government with a large sum of nucleic money, and in the tampost of speculation had used it, doubtless with the expectation of making it good: but disastrous limes came on, and he proved a defaulter to a

As illustrating the rapid advance in the value of property in our city, which, in forty years, grew from a population of about 4,500 in 1840. to 500,000 in 1880, let me quote two or three examples from Mr. Ogden's notebook. He says: twenty years thereafter, in 1865, was worth ten millions of dollars. In 1844 I purchased for estimate the balance in one street that the balance of the willows of dollars, and these cases could be extended almost indefinitely." This rapid advance turned the heads of many sober-minded men, and produced a frenzy which unfitted them for ordinary business.

We had in those days the jocose, genial, witty Dr. Egan before mentioned whose real estate transactions were bold, officiand, and sometimes as reckless as the wildest gambling. The result was that the Doctor had his ups and downs from poverty to wealth, from luxurious extravagance to bankruptev; to-day a Jay Gould, to-morrow ruined. In those days "canal time" had a clear and universally understood meaning, and signified one-quarter of the purchase money in hand, and the balance in one, two, and three years, the terms on which the canal trustees sold canal lots and lands. One day, in the midst of this excitement, Dr. Egan was called to see a lady who was very ill. After examining her he left such medicine as he thought she required, and as he was Lastening away the lady discovered.

I know of some circumstances exhibiting his knew of his early and romantic attachment to s beautiful girl whose death, after their engagement and before the day fixed for their martender sadness much of his after life.

I recall a dark, stormy night in December 1813, when we were living together at his house on Ontario street. The wild winter wind was mouning through the trees which stood close to the building; a great wood fire was burning upon the old-fashioned andirons. It was late in the evening; we were alone, and had been parrating to each other incidents of boyhood-on the Delaware and the Susquehanna. We had been sneaking of schoolmates andearly friends.

Earlier in the evening he had been humming old and had-lorgotten ballads. In this way time passed on, but he took no note of it, and seemed wholly absorbed in his memories. The fire burned low, the hour grew late, but still he kept on speaking of the past, and finally he went to his own room, and soon returned with a parcel of carefully preserved, but long-ago-inded flowers; roses, pansies, some old garrien flowers—a ribbon, a glove—some notes, and a little poem—all tenderly-cherianed relies of one from whom, many and long years before, he had been separated by death, and around whose grave, amid all the active and absorbing scenes in which he was still living, his memory still lingared fondly and faithfully. He never forget the Sabtath edimes with which her voice had mingled. Half a contary after her death, when making his "list will and testament," he remembered this rounance of his youth, and made liberal and generous provision for the nearest surviving relatives of one to whose memory he was so faithful. mouning through the trees which stood close to

Let me recall an incident illustrating his power over men. When building some of his Wisconsin railroads, he and others had obtained large stock subscriptions from the farmers and villagers along the line. Hard times came on; the subscriptions had been paid, but the road was not finished, and the people became extremely exasperated against him. They thought they had been swindled, and they declared they would shoot him if he ever came into that part of the country. He heard of these threats, and sent handbills along the line, calling a public meeting, and announcing that he would address the people. A great crowd of excited men gathered. Believing thomselves wronged, they were ready for any violence. His friends tried to prevail on him not to go. They thought his life was in danger. He declared he had no foar, and went to the meeting. He was received with hisses and groans and denunciation. He was alone and unarmed, and appealed to their sense of justice and fair play to give him a hearing, and adding, after that, they might condemnand shoot if they pleased. In his own clear and candid way he detailed the facts; told them of his own sacrifices and losses for the road, and by what unavoitable disasters it had been delayed; and then, in his sanguine manner, he painted its success in the future, pointed out that it would doubte the value of every farm, and when he concluded, instead of lynching him, they appointed a non-mittee to wait upon him, which said:

MR Ogass Wa are authorized by the farmers and other shoulders along the read to say, if you wish it, we will doubte our subscriptions.

more thrilling than Mr. Ogden's arrival in Chicago on the 18th of October. On Out 8 the intolligence, "Chicago is burning," was flashed
to him at his residence in Rescobel, N. Y. At
19 o'clock on Tuesday evening he reached the

smoking ruins of what had been Chicago. He had received despatches along the railroad of the progress of the flames, but he was unprepared for-no one could be prepared for, no one could conceive the utter and complete desola-tion which met him on every side. Coming in tion which met him on every side. Coming in on the Fort Wayne road, he had to traverse the track of the ocean of flame, as it had swept with annihilating velocuted over the south side of the city. Partie buildings, City Hall, churches, banks, hotols, stores, warehouses, offices, homes—everything gone. He had been intermed that his own house was the only one in the north division which had everged. Crossing the river into that part of the city which he had built and in which he had lived, he drove to Ontario street, emerly seeking his oid home. He could not find it; he could not find anybody's home nor place of business. Every house, every structure, from the river to Lincoln Park, in ashes. He was bewildered and lost in this scene of utter desolation. All was gone except, not his house, but the house of his brother, Mahlon D. Ogden. This steed solitory and none amid the smoothering rains, where a few hours before had been the homes of 100,000 people.

Late at night he found the house of his brother. As he approached be was halted and challenged by the guard on duty. The criminal classes had been plundering the bursing city, and they had threatened to surn this bouse also, where it was supposed modes and treasure had been stored, and it had been decided to set a guard, with rifles, around the premises, Mr. Ogden, on announcing his name, was passed in by Geo. Strong.

The following day he received intelligence of the utter destruction of his immense lumber establishment at Pestitico, and this was aggravated by a horrible destruction of ife, his individual loss, in the two Bros, exceeded two milions of dollars. Staying in Chicago only long enough to inspire hope, courage, and enon the Fort Wayne road, he had to traverse the

After long walting a bugle is sounded, the After long waiting a bugle is sounded, the doors are thrown open, and five horsenen enter the ring, one conveying a stout note with a prod in the end of it. Next come four builtignters on foat, with a stick about four feet long and a dirty red cloth about the size of a small tablecolth, and they scatter themselves around behind the several blinds. Now the excitement is at fever heat: Guaduloupe smiles,

time. One man attracting the attention of the random, and another approaching him from the rear at full speed, the animal turning his head to look out for the new danger, the man plunges the spear in his neck and passes on. They now know the exact speed, and the fighters will in turn allow the animal to chase them around the ring. This is kept up according to the nerve of the built.

That now elephant at the fair grounds is causing secretary Kalo more treathe and anxiety than a new baby. Mr. Kalo was afraid that the sephant being on acclimated, unput each cool in this variable characters where sipposed to be accepted for it. The anathenative exception of the property of the continuate were sipposed to be accepted for it. The anathenative exception of the continuation of the continua

Capt, Martin Van Buren Bates, who lives on The house was built by Capt Bates in 1870 and is elecantly furnished. In the mean building on the ground
floor are besides the anathons half, the hed chamber of
the grants, a situal room, and a parter. The conch upon
which the hig couple sleep wis made especially for
them, and the derivative be had at. It is extensive
enough to give the great mender from the stretch in, and it
looks as the as an ordinare size if how. It is really ben
feet long, wide in proportion, and about twice as migh as
a common bod. The magnetionst six-situates are sizes a
huge affer, with a just spon it many as hig as the side
of a house. In the sitting rhoom is a pismo of ordinary
size lively built is mounted on blocks two feet highs so
that the instrument is away up in the air, out of the
reach of common foles. There are two rocking chairs in
this room that are so hig that the recorder had be slimb
up into one of them the same as an inman would clamber
up into a high chair. It is very expensive for the
giants to live, as they have to pay such an excelling
that the Captain \$300 a part for boots.

In one of the Justices' courts the other day, in suit for malacious traspara is entering upon land and emoving a fence, one of the with asses was asked; "But you help build that sense."

" Did you help built that icure "
" I till
" What yeer warm"
"Well he's see. It was the same year my brother in law
had his lee broke in a w celling match at Dearborn."
"Well he's see. It was just see meaths after we found the
Bugean boy drowned in belon's well. That was—that
was in eighteen hundred and—and—
"And I you re member?"
"Why yes I sught to. Let's see. That same summer
that we led the Durgan boy ant of the well. There see
that we led the Durgan boy ant of the well. There
seemed mir started to run away with a tim pedder, and
we cannot them just the other size of Duranon. I
squared off on the peddler and kneeked him eighteen
"But what year was it that you built the force:"
"Why, the same year that aid bits happened, or maybe
a year before or after. If leand only talk with my old
women a minute I could get it exact.
"Why, I was building the last built of that fence when

"Wire I was building the last baif of that fence when she was looker by a row, and said bring up the man with sens the least and bit to date square in the head." I was decided to bother a set of the remaining a cluster.

PRINTING BIG SHOW BILLS.

BELLEPONYALME, O. Dest. 25.—It what is known as the "Equality" Sch of District in Block Creak Towards, the achieve to presented over by a sprightly young today, who, despine her signed; form and estimate appearance, has proved derived to be a girl of pilots, massie, and neve. She sentin to preserve order in that school, and sie has done it although at the capersor of a most a fracker head from one of the big disciplence of a most a fracker head from one of the big disciplence of a most a fracker head from one of the big disciplence of a most a fracker head from one of the big disciplence of most ment almost—who combined, and deforming that on the next screams of corporal participants in the wind pieck her me bodier, carry her out of the house, and run things themselves. The occasion presented itself this week, and etc. The result was that the old with the relation of the point of the size of the property was steel. During the medic the provide was bricken into three pieces, and one on the heads and her was bricken into three pieces, and one on the heads and the word the admit the point of the former was bricken into three pieces, and one on the heads and the word the admit the point of the point of the point of the point of the provide was bricken into three pieces, and one or the heads and the was the admit the point of the point of the point of the provide was bricken into the point of the point of the provide was bricken into the point of the point of the point of the provide was bricken into the point of the point of the point of the point of the provide was bricken into the point of th

Fines the Nine Hovey Polladium.

GAILY CLAD BUT RUDELY HOUSED. Centrasts Retween Sights Bohind the Scenes

on the sile walk in Nassau sirect for many years silver lised a recipe yesterday to care the love of etroop dame.

Disrespect Resented.

DRESS IN PARTS.

The Working Girl-The Bourgeoiste-The Old

JOHN KELLY'S NEW DEAL

PREPARING WITH REPUBLICANS TO